

## ROAD WORK BY CONTRACT COSTS MORE THAN BY DAY LABOR ON KAUAL

The report of the supervisors of dam roads on Kauai seems to be not the County of Kauai was laid before the legislature today. It shows that the country's share of receipts from all sources have increased from \$130,650.21 in 1908 to \$160,899.86 in 1910, an increase of \$30,249.65, or 23.15 per cent.

What may surprise many is the showing of economy in road work by day labor as compared with contract construction. An average saving of \$1553.74 a mile, or 31.3 per cent, was made on roads built by the county by day work over those built by contract. In Waimea district the cost per mile was \$4965.55 by contract against \$3021.57 by day labor, in Kohala district \$4965.55 against \$4299.72 and in Lihue \$4965.55 against \$3367.65, and the average cost in all districts \$4965.55 against \$3411.81 for contract and day labor respectively.

In the six years of county government a total of \$501,472.01 was spent on Kauai roads. The cost of macadam roads built by contract was \$37,241.60, and by day labor \$79,324.50, in addition to which \$8323.36 was expended for quarry work.

"The cost of maintenance of macadam roads built by the county, of which 23 miles are part of the belt road of Kauai and 7 1/2 miles are tributary to it and have been built in the various villages. There were no macadam roads on Kauai before county government."

"We now have 30 3/4 miles of macadam roads built by the county, of which 23 miles are part of the belt road of Kauai and 7 1/2 miles are tributary to it and have been built in the various villages. There were no macadam roads on Kauai before county government."

It is shown that the three systems of water works—Waimea, Kohala and Kapaa—turned over to Kauai county by the last legislature have been greatly improved in quantity and quality of supply. Besides, the county has purchased the Kalaheo water works from the Kauai Fruit and Land Co. for \$10,679.93, pay \$2694.93 down and giving three notes payable in as many years for the balance. This system is estimated to produce a revenue of \$1200 to \$1500 a year.

An ordinance regulating the use of automobiles was passed. The report contains a list of 99 automobiles registered in the county.

There were 835 arrests and 698 convictions in 1909, and 572 arrests and 765 convictions in 1910.

## HOW NAVY OFFICERS KEEP HEALTHY--THE LATEST ORDERS ISSUED FOR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

The naval officers are now completing their quarterly physical test as prescribed in General Order No. 94, issued by the Secretary of the Navy, G. V. L. Meyer. The local officers are busy with their part of the program, but they have until March 31 by which to get their full tests in. Admiral Cowles said yesterday that they were easy, and were not causing any worry to any of his staff at all. He did not indicate that he was finding any difficulty with his end of the regulation at all.

The text of the order is as follows: 1. This order takes effect January 1, 1911, and supersedes all previous orders upon the subject of physical tests.

2. To cultivate and inculcate the habit of frequent exercise by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, especially those of middle life and beyond, to maintain a physical condition conducive to the highest service efficiency, and to enable them to be always fitted for the maximum service for which they may be called upon, a quarterly exercise shall be required of all officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps.

3. The exercise periods shall be required once every three months. All officers are excused from taking exercise during the calendar year prior to their retirement for age. If, through the exigencies of the service, it is impracticable for an officer to take the exercise, which will be determined by the commander in chief, commanding officer of a station or vessel, the fact will be reported to the Department with full explanation of the circumstances.

4. Commanders in chief, commanders, and commanding officers will see that all officers under their command are given opportunity to prepare for and take the exercise required, and they will order the boards of medical officers called for in paragraph 7 of these instructions for the physical examination of the officers taking the exercises. It is the duty of the officer himself to signify his readiness and to request permission to take the first quarterly exercise in each year when opportunity occurs.

5. Officers on detached duty, such as the Light-House Establishment, Bureau of Fisheries, inspection, recruiting, etc., will apply to the Department for permission to take the first quarterly exercise in each year. The Department will then order the board of medical officers required for the physical examinations before and after this exercise. Midshipmen at the Naval Academy will take special exercises prescribed by the Superintendent.

6. The exercise periods shall be for all officers, whether serving ashore or afloat, except as noted in paragraphs 3 and 11 of this order, as follows:

(a) A walk of twenty-five (25) miles in two consecutive days, five (5) consecutive hours being allowed

for each day, and the walk for each day (12 1/2 miles) not to be completed in less than four (4) hours.

(b) When the required quarterly exercises are taken by officers serving within the tropics the distance walked and times required will be two-thirds (2/3) those as above stated.

7. Before taking the first quarterly exercise in each year, each officer will be examined by a board of medical officers to determine whether the exercise may be taken without danger to the officer. This examination shall be restricted to a determination of the officer's fitness to take the prescribed exercise. Immediately after the completion of this exercise, or within three hours thereafter, if practicable, the same board of officers will re-examine the officer. A report of these examinations will be made upon the prescribed form.

8. Officers are allowed to take the second, third and fourth quarterly exercises at their convenience, but they should be taken during the middle month of each quarter, when practicable, and a report made thereof through official channels by the officer himself. No physical examination is required for the second, third, and fourth quarterly exercises.

9. In every case in which an officer is found by the medical examining board to be unfit to take the exercise or fails to complete the exercise for physical reasons, he shall be ordered before a retiring board in case the physical disability developed is of a permanent nature. If the retiring board finds such officer fitted to perform his regular duties, it shall recommend whether he shall be permanently excused from taking the physical exercise or whether he shall be excused only for the current quarter. Should the officer be disqualified to perform his duties, the retiring board will proceed as is customary in such cases.

10. In the case of disability of a temporary character in which there is expectation of recovery within a reasonable time, the officer may be excused from taking the exercise during such period as the Department deems advisable, but will be required to take the necessary steps to promote the removal of his disability. In case of refusal or neglect to submit to operation or undergo treatment as prescribed, the case will be considered on its merits.

11. In case of disability incurred in line of duty coming within the provisions of section 1494, Revised Statutes, the officer is excused from taking the physical exercise.

12. In an officer takes the exercise contrary to the advice of the medical examining board, he does so at his own risk, and further action is not affected thereby.

13. The attention of officers is called to the benefits obtained by practicing the Muller system of physical exercises, which it is suggested they avail themselves of as frequently and regularly as practicable.

## The Onlooker

By the Man at the Tailor Shop

Can anybody remember what we all did evenings before the moving picture shows came, before Adams dropped off to put good things in the Opera House, before there were fine cafes and before the automobiles were invented?

That wasn't so long ago, either. Then Fort and Hotel streets showed no lights after dark excepting on the street corners and in the saloons—Jim Dodd's and Larry Dee's especially, though Chinatown was bigger, brighter and more interesting than it is now. Where the Alexander Young Hotel is, and in place of upper Bishop street and Bishop park, were Dr. McGrew's famous home and the Arlington, with their splendid grounds. But Fort street was only a dim canyon. As the street-cars were all mule-pulled and charged fifteen cents fare between Palama and Waikiki, those who went to the beach were the carriage and hack folk. There was no Moana to visit and the Seaside Hotel grounds were in private hands. A small resort held on at Long Branch and George Lycurgus had Sans Souci, the favorite abiding place of Robert Louis Stevenson and Paul Neumann. Still no place for the hoi polloi anywhere except in the slums; none for quiet people save in visiting each other's homes, where was developed the fine hospitality, the fame of which became world-wide. The old court circle with its luau made things tolerable for tourists who came with letters; but the annexationists had to hold their own luau if they had any. Lines were drawn.

The town has braced up wonderfully since and you don't find the crowd in the slums any more. It's on the lighted streets, among the picture shows, riding on the Rapid Transit cars, enjoying life instead of supping its foundations. Our old Puritanic fathers used to be fearful of pleasure. They were very much down on theaters. They would have tabooed moving pictures, but I guess they were ethically wrong about it. At any rate, now that there are plenty of decent amusements, the morals of Honolulu are twice as good as they were in the day of our stern theocracy. At least the slums are practically empty now. Who knows but Cohen and Scully will yet sprout wings and spring halos for their part in bringing about the change?

Speaking of the days gone by I wish Governor Cleghorn could have been induced to write his reminiscences of public and social life in Hawaii. The work would have been invaluable. Mr. Cleghorn was a man who saw things and did them. He was a part of our history for more than a generation and he saw its passing shows for one-half a century. As father of the heir presumptive and then the heir apparent—on whose account he came to be called in the wit of a past day "the hairy parent"—there was little which escaped him in the annals of the monarchy. He knew it all; and he was able to tell a story even more absorbing than the one Wm. N. Armstrong wrote about his world-tour with the King. But he let the chance go. Age had made a stated mental task too irksome for him.

How many others will follow suit? I could name you a dozen who could write historical manuscripts of great value, but they won't. Even the chiefs of the annexation movement will pass on without leaving their proper legacy to literature.

What's the matter with Henry Cooper? Why is it when he aims his gun at an office for which he is fitted there is a rush of people to hit up his arm. For one, I can't understand it and even my pet goose knows that I understand about everything. Time was when Cooper held in turn every high administrative office under the P. G. and the Republic except Chief of State, although he was Acting President and Governor. Seventeen years ago he was on the Circuit bench. He was the first Secretary of the Territory and next was Superintendent of Public Works. I never heard of any scandal in his life; I never heard of any charge of incompetency. He is on the bench now. But look at the enthusiastic dash of the Bar Association to spoil his aim. He must be like the man who was once great in Athens but who was given a writ of exit because everybody was tired of hearing him called "the Just." Perhaps everybody has got tired of hearing Cooper suggested whenever a good job heaves in sight.

That was the trouble in California with our old friend, M. M. (Much-Mentioned) Estee, as Ambrose Bierce put it. Nobody doubted Estee's competence for the offices he sought in California. He would have made a sound-timbered Governor; he was fit to appear in the Senate with his old political antagonist, Steve White. But every year or two he was boomed for office until the California public ran up a distress signal and wirelessly C. D. Q. The Golden States simply wouldn't have Estee any more, so his friends put him on the national payroll as a Federal Judge and bundled him off here.

The moral of this story lies in the application of it, and if I were in Cooper's place I would lie fallow for a term of years. He is a young man yet; he has fine ability and a good record; who knows but the office will, in seeking the man, regard him more approvingly in semi-retirement than it does when it sees him in the open setting traps for it?

Are we having Asiatic cholera at all? A doctor, a good one, said to a friend of mine that the symptoms caused by eating poisoned fish are identical with those of cholera and that an equal rate of mortality ensues. If this is true we might find, in the poisoning of the harbor fish and in the use of their entrails by poor Hawaiian families, a sufficient cause of the prevailing malady, without trying to take it all out of that innocent and healthful provender, poi. Of course I understand that most of the doctors stand for the cholera theory just as they did for the \$3,000,000 hallucination that plague could only be checked and banished by fire. When the plague came again we burned nothing but infected bedding and the death rate was no greater. We had learned better than to burn houses. All of which goes to show that the doctors are not infallible, like the Pope, but are speculative guessers like the rest of us, except that they have more science to confuse them.

My idea of palmistry is this, if you will permit me! That the shape and lines of the hand reveal certain phases of character in the owner as do the shape and lines of the face, but that one can read the individual's history in either, or his fate, is bosh from Dr. Bosch's laboratory. That sort of thing is the graft of the charlatan. But so many sensible people have been going to hand-reading seances lately to find out what they will come to in the long run, that I mean to tell them what my hand shows. It shows that, if I don't go to the Legis-

## CARDINAL GIBBONS' REPLY TO EDISON'S DENIAL OF IMMORTALITY OF SOUL

Cardinal Gibbons lately replied to the reflections of Mr. Edison on the soul, on God and immortality and said, following a query put by an interviewer, as follows:

"Your Eminence, now would you prove that the soul endures after death?"

"Practically? For the vast majority of people? By revealed religion. Let a man study earnestly the life of Jesus Christ; let him try to form a complete conception of His work, His teachings and His Personality; let

own eyes, if such a delusion can keep so firm a hold on so many different characters for so many years and become the basis of all their beliefs and the transforming power of their lives, then no human testimony is of any value; then let us close our courts of justice, for no case is proven by so many trustworthy witnesses. No!" the Cardinal said, in the tone of deepest conviction, "Christ is risen; and His resurrection is the plainest evidence of man's immortality."

"But, Your Eminence, are there no



J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.  
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him not, like so many nowadays—Mr. Edison among them—pick out one or two doctrines and refuse to listen to the rest; let him not imagine that he knows so thoroughly the laws of the universe and the power of God as to be in a position to scout the idea of miracles. Then he will see that Christ's life, His works, His doctrines, His Personality, are divine. Nothing short of that explains Him. All other explanations are as changing, as passing, as the figures in a kaleidoscope. Each decade swarms with them, one devouring another and all in turn devoured by new explanations. Only in the full Catholic doctrine about Christ can the restless mind and heart of man find satisfaction; but the heart of many," the venerable Cardinal sadly, "is rebellious to the truth; and they do not wish to have their mind controlled by the teaching of Christ. Now, Christ brings to humanity the certainty of eternal life. He proved it by His own resurrection; and I, any one thinks the evidence for Christ's resurrection is weak, I ask him to study and think deeply over the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. No sane scholar, remember, denies that we have here the testimony of St. Paul himself; nor that St. Paul is honestly setting down the testimony of those who claim to have seen our Lord after His death. If so many sane men, apostles and disciples of Christ, are mistaken, if they can not believe the testimony of their

proofs for those who refuse to accept Christianity?"

"Yes, plenty of them; and good ones. They are to be found in a thorough course of philosophy; and they can be really grasped only by those who have made such a course. Philosophy is perhaps the most abstruse and difficult branch of knowledge; it is the crown of a liberal education, a crown, I may say, worn by very few, exceedingly few. Most students are averse to philosophy, because they have not the patient capacity of mastering it. The readers of your publication are intelligent men, no doubt; but they will not oblige me to believe they are trained philosophers. Perhaps not more than one person in five thousand or ten thousand has a philosophic education or a truly philosophic mind. One might as well discuss algebraic problems in a popular lecture. If Mr. Edison were a better philosopher, he would have realized that. But his is an intuitive mind, one that makes brilliant guesses of truth (and sometimes proves them) and brilliant blunders; but—I can say this without offence, I am sure, for I acknowledge his genius in other lines—his is not at all a philosophic mind. No philosopher, I may even say no scientist, who had undergone the drill of a university, could ever have given to the public such an interview as this in my hand."

"No genius can afford to neglect (Continued on Page Twelve.)"

lature and have the anti-Kahuna laws repealed so that the native may legally pay a dollar to make the same kind of a fool of himself that I did, I am to be cut up for a sick fish from the harbor.

We have got along this time without tarring and feathering anybody. In the epidemic of 1895 a town busybody went about inventing scares, whereupon he was waited on by a committee of leading citizens and taken to the waterfront. By an odd coincidence the party found there a caldron kettle of warm tar and a bedful of feathers. The scarefiend was introduced to both and then bidden an informal good evening, when the leading citizens returned to their clubs. An hour later the feathered songster hopped into the police station, where Chester Doyle was on duty. Chester gave one look and placidly inquired: "Polly want a cracker?" It's hard to say whether Chester or the delegation was first forgiven.